DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR RESOLUTION CHANGES—Continued

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

House committee	2007		2008		2008–2012 total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Ways and Means	0	0	−38	−38	−98	−98
Change for Children's Health and Medicare Protection Act of 2007 (H.R. 3162):						
Energy and Commerce	0	0	2,872	2,872	51,798	51,798
Ways and Means	0	0	2,939	2,939	−26,190	−26,190
Total	0	0	5,811	5,811	25,608	25,608
Revised allocation:						
Energy and Commerce	−1	−1	3,006	3,004	51,887	51,885
Ways and Means	0	0	2,901	2,901	−26,288	−26,288

BUDGET AGGREGATES

[On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2007	Fiscal year 2008 [1]	Fiscal years 2008–2012
Current Aggregates:[2]			
Budget Authority	2,255,570	2,350,357	n.a.
Outlays	2,268,649	2,353,992	n.a.
Revenues	1,900,340	2,015,841	11,137,671
Change for Children's Health and Medicare Protection Act of 2007 (H.R. 3162):			
Budget Authority	0	5,811	n.a.
Outlays	0	5,811	n.a.
Revenues	0	4,516	27,368
Revised Aggregates:			
Budget Authority	2,255,570	2,356,168	n.a.
Outlays	2,268,649	2,359,803	n.a.
Revenues	1,900,340	2,020,357	11,165,039

n.a. = Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2009 through 2012 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

[1] Pending action by the House Appropriations Committee on spending covered by section 207(d)(1)(E) (overseas deployments and related activities), resolution assumptions are not included in the current aggregates.

[2] Excludes emergency amounts exempt from enforcement in the budget resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WESTMORELAND) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. WESTMORELAND addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PRICE of Georgia addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ENERGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PETERSON) is recognized for 32 minutes, which is half the time until midnight, as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, tonight I'd like to share with the House what I think is the most important issue facing this country. Later this week we will have an energy bill, or a so-called energy bill, because the number one issue facing America, in my view, is available, affordable energy.

First, I'd like to look at my chart on my left here, and this is the energy as we utilized it in 2005. It has not changed much in 2006. It changed very little in 2007.

The number one form of energy that we use is oil, 40 percent.

The second item is natural gas, 23 percent. Now, natural gas is used to heat our homes, to heat our businesses. It's used by many people. Many people are not aware that it's used in making many goods. Petrochemicals use it as a fuel and use it as an ingredient. Fertilizer uses it as a fuel and as an ingredient and so does polymers and plastics. In fact, most of the man-made materials today have natural gas in them as an ingredient, and they also use natural gas as a fuel to make the product. Plus, we also now generate more than 20 percent of our electricity with natural gas. So natural gas is the one that's been growing in use but not in production.

Coal is an equal amount which we use a lot to generate electricity mostly, 23 percent, heat a few factories. Nuclear, again to generate electricity. Hydroelectric, again to generate electricity.

Biomass is the one that's been growing. Nobody talks much about it. But it's woody waste, it's used in the pellet industry for pellet stoves to heat our homes. It's one of the new uses of wood waste made out of saw dust. Also, biomass is used in power generation. It is used to top coal loads so that they bring the air standards down because it burns cleaner, and many factories are now using waste pallets and waste wood to heat their factories because it's a cheap fuel.

Geothermal is one that's growing slowly. It's usually with new construction, not old, because of the underground work that's needed to use geothermal to heat your home or business.

Wind and solar are the ones we hear a lot about. Hydrogen is not even on here, but hydrogen vehicles is another one I should mention.

But this shows you, and I guess the part that is worrisome is that all of our energy bill deals with the last four: biomass, geothermal, wind and solar, or hydrogen.

□ 2300

The numbers in them are so small. We are all for them. The energy bill also does some good things. It does deal with conservation, wiser use of all of our forms of energy, better CAFE standards, although I am not sure that's in the bill, although there is talk about that being there, use, getting more fuel efficient cars.

But there's a lot of things in this bill that are very alarming. I believe that our 66 percent dependence on foreign oil will increase under the proposed legislation, because this bill goes in the wrong direction. Today, oil reached $79 a barrel, closed at $78.77, record high. I talked to some energy people this evening at a dinner, and they would be surprised if it doesn't reach $100 this summer or this fall.

Everything is in place. There is a world shortage of oil. We are not producing as much as we should be, and the tremendous consumption by countries like China and India and all the developing nations are now using huge amounts of oil. They are roaming around the world, signing up contracts, while we sort of sit along the sidelines dealing with the lower four.

The Wall Street Journal yesterday reports that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries posted record revenues of 650 billion last year on high crude prices and increased oil production, 650 billion, many of those our dollars.

Another move to use energy as a political weapon, Russia announced today that it's cutting off Belarus off from its natural gas supply. At the same time, Russia is trying to annex the North Pole in a very controversial move, contravention of international law, to feed its energy lust.

Yesterday, it was announced that Venezuela has joined China, Norway, Canada and Spain to produce energy right off the Florida coast.

The Iranians and the Chinese are inking new energy production agreements with Venezuela. Dow Chemical just announced that it's going to build a $22 billion chemical facility in Saudi Arabia because natural gas supplies in this country are too tight, energy prices are too high.

What most people don't realize is that natural gas is not a world price. We had $78 oil today. The whole world does. We have had the highest natural gas prices in America of the whole world for 6 years, and that has endangered the financial stability of chemical companies and fertilizer companies and plastic and polymer companies and steel and aluminum and bricks and glass that use huge amounts of natural gas to make them.

Recently, the Business Roundtable, which represents 160 CEOs of the leading companies in America that use energy, 4.5 trillion in annual revenues, with 10 million employees, wrote in a letter recently, ''None of the House [energy] bills addresses the critical need to increase domestic supplies of petroleum liquids and natural gas. Energy security means having well diversified sources of energy—not putting all of our eggs in one basket. Alternative fuels will not eliminate the need for traditional energy resources and, without additional supply, the tight market conditions that have put pressure on prices are likely to persist. The result may well be greater reliance on imports,'' and there are many who predict that we have been increasing our dependence, 2 percent every year. Some think we will spurt up to 70 real quickly, because of the energy bill.

The result, the unnecessary and counterproductive impediments to oil and gas leasing, on Federal lands, contained in this bill, report by the Natural Resources Committee, will have an immediate negative effect on domestic production and should not be adopted by the House.

It will cut off 9 trillion cubic feet of natural gas from the Colorado Roan. It will cut off 2 trillion barrels of oil shale from oil shale resources. It will cut off 18 percent in Federal on-shore production, because it is removing the redundant NEPAs.

Currently, we have off limits the Outer Continental Shelf, and this little spot in the middle here is the new Colorado Roan Plateau. It's a huge, clean natural gas field in Colorado that was set aside as the Naval Oil Shell Reserves in 1912 because of its rich energy resources. There is more natural gas there than was in the bill that was passed last year in the gulf.

Cutting off the Roan Plateau was not the subject of any hearings, markups, and was done at the 11th hour. It also cuts off 2 trillion barrels of oil shale from oil reserves in some of the similar areas there, 2 trillion barrels. Now, that's the largest oil reserve known left. Like coal oil shale may prove to be our key to hundreds of years of energy security. This bill throws the key away by neutering the current oil shale program. Meanwhile, China is developing its oil shale.

The NEPA program, NEPA studies, redundant NEPA study was legislation that I helped to get in the energy bill which says that redundant NEPAs are not necessary. Historically, groups who are trying to prevent drilling from happening would force producers into multiple NEPA studies, a NEPA study, an environmental impact statement. Many times before they were allowed to drill a well, they would have done three, four or five of them, each taking a year.

I had talked to people who had leased land, and 7 years later had not produced any oil. That will not serve America well. The bill we are going to be considering cuts off 10 billion barrels from the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska. This is an interesting one, cuts off interagency communication for oil and gas permitting.

Historically, all of the agencies, when they were permitting oil and gas, like Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, EPA, Fish and Wildlife Service, Army Corps of Engineers, would all work together in their permitting process and would all work together collectively in enforcing them. This legislation says they must all deal with the person separately, which makes it much more difficult to produce energy.

I want to next bring up the next chart here. Total net U.S. petroleum imports. Prior to this energy bill, I believe it was called energy independence. Folks, the legislation we are going to consider this week will increase energy dependence. It will give us no independence.

This shows you the study path of dependence. Many of us predict this bill put another spike here because it locks up good reserves, and it takes away what opportunities we have.

It's vital to America that we produce fossil fuels.

In my view, we ought to be opening up the Outer Continental Shelf, and I will talk about that in a minute, which is, for natural gas, I have a bill to do that, and I will talk about it in a few minutes. But we also ought to have a program promoting coal to liquids, because the Germans fought us in the war when we blockaded them and prevented them from buying energy, any oil. They made their energy out of coal. Their processes are still known.

There are several processes that have been developed, but these processes need to be streamlined. We need to build some pilot plants. We need to make sure that in the future we are not growing our dependence to 70 and 80 percent on foreign countries.

Interestingly enough, the Air Force is doing their own work. They have been experimenting with coal to liquid. They have been experimenting with natural gas to gas liquid, which would make natural gas prices even higher because there is not enough supply, because they don't want to be dependent in the Air Force. They use 2½ billion gallons of jet fuel a year, and they want at least at least 60 percent of that to be from American products. They can't do that today. They are dependent on foreign oil.

The interesting thing we need to know, where does the foreign oil come from? Exxon is the 14th largest oil company in the world. The 13 larger are government-run oil companies. Most of the companies like Iran, Iraq, Russia, Saudi Arabia, the government owns the oil company, owns the oil, opens the refineries, owns the marketing strategy, and even countries like nearby Mexico.

We have all of these countries in the world. Most of the ones that are the big oil producers are not democracies. They are not particularly close friends of ours. There is much concern in the world today that 80 some percent of the known oil and gas reserves are opened by governments that are monopolies that own the whole shebang. They own it in the ground. They own the refineries. They own the marketing systems.

Unfortunately, the fear is that Venezuela is going down the same road that Mexico went. Mexico has huge reserves, but they have always been a government monopoly. They don't put money back into the oil fields, and so today they can't produce enough of their own. We actually export oil and gas both to Mexico when they ought to be exporting to us and to the rest of the world because they have huge reserves.

Because they are government run, they are corrupt. They steal from the oil reserves, money, and use it for other purposes and don't invest back. So their fields are so antiquated that they can't produce. There are many that are afraid today because in the last 3 or 4 years, three or four or five countries have taken over what were partly owned companies from the big oil companies, chased them out, taken over their equipment, taken over their refineries, taken over their operations, taken over their ownership, and they are now government-run monopolies.

That's unfortunate, because they are doing the same thing that Mexico and other countries have done. They are not putting their money back. They have kicked out the smartest people in the country on how to produce oil, how to do refineries, how to produce the energy we need, and so there is great concern around the world that, as they continue to do this, their ability to produce will decrease and decrease, and the oil supply will be shorter and shorter.

We sit here today with $78, $79 oil, $78.87, and we are storming the gulf away from probably $90 oil or any little blip in one of these big producing companies, and $100 oil. In fact, someone

was telling me today of a pipeline he was worried about that produces 2 million barrels a day, and he said that pipeline is too long, in a very dangerous situation in the world. If it was blown up, we would have $100 oil in a couple of days.

Should America be dependent on foreign, unstable countries, not democracies, not our friends, for the lifeblood of our country? I don't think so.

Let's bring the chart back up on energy here. I am for all of these renewables. I want all the wind we can get, all the solar we can get, all the ethanol and biodiesel we can get, geothermal. Why we aren't putting more hydroelectric in because we have dams all over this country that have never had hydroelectric hooked up to them. We should be expanding nuclear.

With the greatest coal reserves in the world, we should be force feeding coal to liquids and coal to gas mass. Now, some of the arguments I have had is, because of carbon sequestration, we can't do coal. Well, folks, we better do coal. We can work on the carbon sequestration as we refine the process of developing liquids and natural gas from coal.

Now, natural gas, I believe, is our road to the future, for the immediate future. We have huge reserves of natural gas, Outer Continental Shelf. Let's bring that world map back up here or the United States map back up here again.

We have huge reserves offshore. We only produce in the gulf, but we have huge reserves up and down the coast line.

Now, I have legislation that will open up the Outer Continental Shelf, and it's vital that we do that. It's vital that we produce, because we, every electric generating plant we have built recently is natural gas. So if we continue to have a hot summer, we will use a tremendous amount of electricity. In hot weather, they turn on the gas plants, peaker plants. Before, 12 years ago, we only used natural gas for peaking plants. That was high use in the morning and high use at night, but where they were not allowed to run during the day, only in emergency.

But then we took that restriction off, so now 98 percent of all the plants built in 12 years have been natural gas plants. They are cheaper, they are easier, but it's the most expensive electricity we are producing today. They are 22 percent of the volume, and they are 55 percent of the cost of electricity, because natural gas is so much higher than it used to be, because we have not produced natural gas in adequate numbers. But if we produced our offshore, if we continued to produce more in the West, we could bring natural gas prices down so we are not the highest in the world.

□ 2315

When Dow Chemical moved its big plant to Saudi Arabia that they are building right now, they didn't want to do that, but their natural gas bill went from $8 billion per year to $22 billion per year and continues to rise; $8 billion to $22 billion. Nobody talks about that.

Clean, green natural gas, it heats 50-some percent of our homes, 60-some percent of our businesses. It is used to make ethanol, it is used to make biodiesel, it is used to make hydrogen, and it could be fueling one-third of our vehicles. And if we did that, because you can burn natural gas in a gasoline engine. You have to use a different fuel system, but it is just a change. We know how to do that. But it has to be affordable, there has to be financial incentives there, and so we need to do that.

But the unfortunate part is America is just kind of going along like we have always had cheap energy. And I sometimes get angry at Congress and I get angry at the administration because energy has not been as high a priority as I think it should have been. But then 6 years ago, we had $2 natural gas and we had $10 oil; the world was awash in it. The only concern people had was we were importing too much of it from foreign countries and we weren't producing our own. But as cheap as it was, it didn't really matter.

But we are a long way from $2 natural gas and $10 oil. The average price of natural gas to the home last year was $12.50 per thousand and the current price of oil is almost $79, and expected to go higher.

So it seems to me that there would be a sense of urgency in this Congress and that legislation that we would be looking at this week would really deal with availability and affordability of energy. But, unfortunately, people keep saying that renewables must take over. Well, I wish they could. I am for them all, clean renewables. But clean, green natural gas can really bridge us until we have renewables playing a more significant role, until we have some new break-throughs.

My legislation to open up the Outer Continental Shelf will allow the first 25 miles to be locked up by law. Today, we are locked up for 200 miles. We are the only country in the world that I know of that has locked up the Outer Continental Shelf, and that is from 3 miles to 200 miles; that is considered our territory to produce. Everybody, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, these are pretty green countries, New Zealand, Australia. They all produce there.

Everybody talks about Brazil being energy independent. They are, because of ethanol. But it is not just ethanol. Ethanol was just a little piece of it. They also produced energy on their Outer Continental Shelf, and they don't now depend on anybody else for energy.

Unfortunately, we can't ever get there. We will always be dependent on foreign countries for energy. There is no way America can be self-sufficient, but we sure ought to be trying. We sure ought to be moving in the right direction instead of continuing to be more dependent. We are now 17 percent dependent on natural gas. Thank God for friendly Canada to the north. They produce about 15 percent, and we get about 2 percent of LNG. That is liquefied natural gas. That is another whole issue. I am not opposed to it. It is very expensive. You have to build new sending ports, you have to build huge sending ports, you have to build huge receiving ports that nobody wants; and there has been great resistance to that. And you have to build the biggest ships known to man to bring that natural gas here.

But, again, we are buying it from foreign, unstable, nondemocratic countries. Some say, it is okay for emergency, but don't we have enough of that? But clean, green natural gas, if we produced, opened up the Outer Continental Shelf, my bill, 25 miles remains closed; the second 25 miles, States' rights. They can open it if they choose to. The next 50 is open, but the States still have a say. If they don't want it produced, they can pass a law that their Governor signs that keeps them in the moratorium. And then the second 100 miles would be open.

Now, I would like to open it for oil because I think we should, but we haven't been able to pass clean, green natural gas. A natural gas well has never polluted a beach. A natural gas well has never polluted anything. It is a simple six-inch hole drilled in the ground with a steel casing put in behind it and the pipe is rigged up to allow natural gas to flow into a system.

Offshore, if you are past 25 miles, you will never see it. You only can see 11 to 12 miles. It will never be seen. You will never know it is there. And you can check with the people in the gulf, the best fishing in the gulf is where we produce gas and oil. The fish are attracted to the rigs. It helps make new reefs; it helps make barriers to protect them. It does not hurt aquatic life. In fact, it is probably the most environmentally friendly place to produce energy, and we as a country have said we are not going to do that. We are not going to produce energy there. In fact, we are not going to produce energy at all if we can help it.

The bill before us this week will restrict the production of energy in a whole lot of ways. I have already listed them. And that is very unfortunate for America, because there is a lot of incentives for renewables. But if you double wind from one-sixteenth of a percent, you now have one-eighth of a percent for energy. That doesn't change much. That doesn't really change anything.

And solar, we keep hoping for breakthroughs, but it is even a smaller fraction. And geothermal is a big expense, and it is usually done with new construction. But in my country, I find out that when it gets below 10 degrees or 15 degrees into really hard, cold winter weather, it doesn't work well

enough and people start looking for other kinds of heat.

Let's have the chart here on my bill. The NEED Act is the bill we hope we can amend into the energy bill. It would open up the Outer Continental Shelf for gas only. And we do some things here that we think are important. States will get 37.5 percent. That will be up to 150 billion. That is with the known reserves. And we have never done modern seismographic out there, so most people who produce oil figure there is three times as much out there than we think because the old seismographic of 40 years ago wasn't very good and today we have much more sensitive seismic that will tell us exactly what's out there.

We are going to give 100 billion to the government for the Treasury; $32 billion will go into a fund for renewable energy that will help us promote the renewables of the future; $32 billion will go into carbon capture and sequestration research, because there are those who determined that we must capture carbon. I am not sold totally on that; I am still somewhat skeptic, but let's provide the money so we can capture the carbon and we can produce energy without putting carbon in the atmosphere if that is what they believe to be correct.

We put $20 billion to clean up the path of the Chesapeake Bay, the exact amount of money they say they need to clean up the Chesapeake Bay; $20 billion to restore the Great Lakes, exactly what they said they needed to restore the Great Lakes; $12 billion for the Everglade restoration; $12 billion for the Colorado River basin restoration; $12 billion for the San Francisco Bay restoration; and $10 billion for LIHEAP and weatherization, which we have to fund because energy prices today are forcing people out of their homes.

I come from rural America. We have big old farmhouses, and people hate to leave their original farmhouses. Some of them, their parents and their grandparents were raised there. They like it there, they are comfortable there, it is a nice location. But they are hard to heat. They are big old plank houses, they are not built like houses today, and it takes a lot of energy to heat them. And people, with today's oil prices and natural gas prices, are forced out of their homes. That shouldn't be in America.

With the energy prices that are facing us this year, this winter, by the time Americans drive their vehicles with possibly $3.50, $4 gasoline, and very high gas and fuel oil to heat their homes, they will be choosing between being warm, having adequate food, and other staples of life. I know last winter, which was a very mild winter in my area in Pennsylvania, up until January and then it was very, very cold from January 15 on for about 3 months; but overall, it was considered a mild winter because the first half was very mild. I know people that kept their homes at 58 degrees. Seniors in America shouldn't have to live in a 58-degree house. That is not how it ought to be. They ought to be able to afford to heat their homes.

And the tragedy is if we were allowed to produce, if this Congress would stop locking up the Outer Continental Shelf, if they would open up the reserves in the Midwest which some of them are taking off in the energy bill, we could have adequate natural gas in this country; the price could be affordable; Americans could be warm; and, the very best jobs in America like petrochemical and polymers and plastic and fertilizer and glass and steel plants and bricks could be made in America, and middle-class working Americans could continue to have the jobs that have historically allowed them to live a quality of life and raise their families.

Natural gas and energy prices overall are going to change the American economy. We are right on the verge of how much this economy can absorb. I was talking to someone who has worked on this all their life. They said they are astounded that $70 oil has not stalled our economy. They are just holding their breath because they know it can't get much higher without stalling our economy and putting our economy into a recession and possibly a world recession. These kind of energy prices.

America has to get busy. China is building coal plants weekly, nuclear plants monthly, building the largest hydro dams in the world and cutting deals all over the world for gas and oil and coal. They are out there because they know, like so many other countries know, energy is scarce today, it is high priced, and they have to be about securing their future.

This Congress has been negligent year after year in dealing with energy, and here we are now facing an energy bill that is actually going to move us backwards. The Pelosi energy plan has no energy in it. In fact, it takes energy out of the supply stream we have today and will force dependence up on foreign unstable parts of the world, with false hopes that we can conserve.

And I am for conservation. I am for all of the better light bulbs and more efficient appliances and all the things and more efficient cars. All of those things. But they move the pendulum very slowly. New CAFE standards take 10 to 15 years for the new fleet to fully be here. All of these other appliance changes, it is only when a person buys a new appliance does it impact. And I know people who have refrigerators that are 15 and 20 years old, and until they replace that they are using an older, wasteful refrigerator.

Folks, we need to have energy as the number one issue facing this Congress, energy availability and affordability. We became the strongest Nation in the world because we were the first to discover oil, harness oil, and give us an energy source that started the Industrial Revolution. The whole transportation revolution came from this country because we produced energy. We are choosing today to not produce energy, and we will fritter away, we will become a second rate nation in a very few years if we continue the wrong energy policy. And if we pass the energy bill that we are going to be facing on Friday, I believe we will increase dependence quickly, we will actually cause Americans to be forced to move out of their homes in the near future, not be able to live in the homestead because they can't afford to heat it.

We will continue to force millions of jobs overseas as we have in the past. Chemical plants have been built overseas in the last few years; they will continue to be rebuilt overseas. They can't move quickly, or they would have already been gone. It is a $2 billion, $3 billion, and $4 billion investment to build a small chemical plant, and $10 billion and $20 billion to build a large one. Folks, they are in the process of doing that.

We now make 50 percent of our fertilizer offshore. In fact, the ethanol issue is an interesting one, because we are taking food stock, corn. And to grow the corn, we have to have lots of fertilizer. It takes a lot of fertilizer to grow corn. And 50 percent of the fertilizer that we are using to grow corn is coming from foreign imports. Does that make any sense? I don't think so. Because clean green natural gas can solve all those problems.

I look at natural gas as the clean fuel that bridges us to the future. No NO_X, no SO_X, a third of the CO_2 if you are worried about CO_2. And why the environmental groups are against clean green natural gas, I will never know, because some of the renewables are not nearly as clean as clean, green natural gas.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. HAYES (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for July 31 until 1 p.m. on account of illness in the family.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. WOOLSEY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. SUTTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CUMMINGS, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. JEFFERSON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SESTAK, for 5 minutes, today.